

Chapter 24 Glossary

Albert Einstein's $E=mc^2$: Founder of the theory of relativity, or the relativity of time and space to matter and energy, this equation explained the vast energies contained within the atom.

Alfred Dreyfus: French army officer of Jewish descent whose false imprisonment for treason in 1894 raised issues of renewed anti-Semitism that dominated French politics until his release in 1906

anti-Semitism: policies, views, or actions that harm or discriminate against Jews

Balkans' Crises: Austria had annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina out of fear that a large Serbian kingdom would threaten the unity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Russia responded by supporting the Serbs and threatened to face Austria until William II demanded they accept the annexation or declare war on Germany. Serbia still wanted Albanian territory but after Austria made Albania an independent nation, their plans were thwarted and they were left unsatisfied.

Bismarckian System: military alliances geared to preserve peace and isolate France.

"Bloody Sunday": 1905, peaceful protest to czar Nicholas II palace, led by Father Gapon, fired on by palace guards, hundreds died

Boer War: the Boers fought the British Army in South Africa in order to regain the independence they had given up to obtain British help against the Zulus (1880-1881)

Boxer Rebellion: 1900 uprising in China aimed at ending foreign influence in the country.

Cecil Rhodes: British colonial financier and statesman in South Africa made a fortune in gold and diamond mining; helped colonize the territory now known as Zimbabwe

Matthew Perry: U.S. Naval commodore who demanded the opening of Japan to the West with the Convention of Kanagawa in 1854.

Congress of Berlin: 1878: Assembly of representatives from Germany, Russia, Hungary, Britain, France, Italy, and the Ottoman Empire. Meeting was to reorganize the countries of the Balkans - led to greater nationalism.

David Livingstone: most important missionary and explorer of Africa in Victorian period, Scottish, went back and forth from Africa; abolitionist; 1871 disappeared but was living among Africans, found by Sir Henry Morton Stanley

David Lloyd George: British Liberal, Passage of the National Insurance Act of 1911 providing sickness and unemployment benefits to workers.

economic imperialism: Form of imperialism in which an independent but less-developed country controlled by private business interests (rather than other governments)

Émile Zola: influential French writer who wrote about naturalism and was often criticized. Wrote *J'accuse!* in support of Alfred Dreyfus and condemning the French government's anti-Semitism

Kaiser Wilhelm II (Emperor William II): German emperor who gave Austria-Hungary a "blank check," promising Germany's full support if war broke out between Russia and Austria-Hungary

Ernst Renan's *Life of Jesus*: French Catholic scholar who questioned the historical accuracy of the Bible. Saw Jesus as a human being whose value was in the example he provided by his life and teaching

Fabian Socialists: group of intellectuals who started a movement for laborers and stressed the need for the workers to use their vote to capture the House of Commons and pass legislation they would benefit the laboring class.

Friedrich Nietzsche's "slave morality": believed that Christianity was at fault for the world's weaknesses. "Slave morality" the idea that Christianity destroyed human impulse for life and human will

Fyodor Dostoevsky: Russian novelist; His literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social and spiritual context of 19th-century Russia. He is often acknowledged by critics as one of the greatest and most prominent psychologists in world literature.

Henri Bergson's "life force": French philosopher who believed that everything in life could be understood through logic and practicality accept for understanding reality. "Ultimate reality" could not be analyzed or grasped by scientific means.

Henry Stanley: British-American explorer of Africa, famous for his expeditions in search of Dr. David Livingstone. He helped King Leopold II establish the Congo Free State.

Hong Kong: British colony on Chinese mainland; major commercial center

Houston Stewart Chamberlain: Englishman living in Germany, anti-Semitic (big surprise), first to consider manufacturing a perfect race, considered Jews a major enemy of European racial regeneration and a hindrance to creating a perfect race.

id, ego, and superego: the three forces causing a battle ground in a humans inner life (Sigmund Freud). Id = pleasure; ego = reason , and superego = moral values imposed by society

Igor Stravinsky's Rite of Spring: ballet with musical primitivism to express less refined, more genuine feelings; based on Russian folktale; understanding of irrational forces in music

Impressionism: school of late 19th-century French painters; instead of adhering to conventional modes of painting and subject matter they sought originality and distinction from past artworks

Indian National Congress: movement and political party founded in 1885 to demand greater Indian participation in government. Its membership was middle class, and its demands were modest until World War I. Led after 1920 by Mohandas K. Gandhi, appealing to the poor. (p. 663)

King Leopold II: King of Belgium (r. 1865-1909). He was active in encouraging the exploration of Central Africa and became the ruler of the Congo Free State (to 1908)

Leo Tolstoy: Russian realist-combined realism in description and character development with an atypical moralizing; his work War and Peace a novel set against historical background of Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812-probed deeply into lives of a multitude of characters-central message: human love, trust, and everyday family ties are life's enduring values

Leo XIII's De Rerum Novarum: upheld individual's right to private property, and criticized "naked" capitalism for the poverty and degradation which left for the working classes.

Maria Montessori: Italian physician who gained international fame for her philosophy of teaching, which allowed students to learn in a noncompetitive and relaxed atmosphere. Exemplified concept of the "new woman"

Marie Curie: Polish-born physicist and her husband Pierre discovered that radium constantly emits subatomic particles

Max Planck and quanta: quantum theory proposed that rather than heated body radiating energy in a steady stream that it is discontinuous, in packets called quanta.

Meiji Restoration: modernization and industrialization of Japan in the 1800's

Modernism: cultural movement embracing human empowerment and rejecting traditionalism as outdated. Rationality, industry, and technology were cornerstones of progress and human achievement.

New Imperialism: the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century wave of conquests by European powers, the U.S., and Japan, which were followed by the development and exploitation of the newly conquered territories.

"new woman": dissatisfaction with a life of domesticity, began to celebrate female virtue and support social and political responsibility of women, confidence to break ideals and compete with men, clubs, colleges, divorce, bicycling

"open door" policy: policy proposed by the U.S. in 1899 under which ALL nations would have equal opportunities to trade in China.

Pablo Picasso and Cubism: re-creator of reality, he was important in the development of a new style, which used geometric designs as visual stimuli to create a new reality.

Pan-German League: in Germany; stressed strong German nationalism and advocated imperialism as a tool to overcome social divisions and unite all classes

the Pankhursts and the "suffragettes": ...

Paul Cezanne and Vincent van Gogh: after rejecting Impressionism, Cezanne expressed the underlying geometric shapes in what he painted. Van Gogh was particularly interested in colors, and used it as a language of its own.

Peter Stolypin: Prime minister of Russia from 1906-1911. He was very involved in fighting radical groups and he also took upon himself various agrarian reforms - which he thought and were proven to be essential for the Russian economy.

Camille Pissarro and Claude Monet: one of the founders of impressionism, Pissarro sought to put into painting impressions of the changing effects of lights on objects in nature. Monet attempted to capture the interaction of light, water and atmosphere

Pius IX's Syllabus of Errors: an outright rejection to modern thought, this papal encyclical condemned things such as nationalism, socialism, religious toleration, and freedom of speech and press.

Post-Impressionism: late nineteenth-century artistic style that relied on the Impressionist use of color and spontaneous brushwork but also emphasizes form and shape; focused on inner statement of reality rather than an imitation of objects

Sepoy Rebellion: rebellion of Indian soldiers against the British East India Company

Russo-Japanese War: conflict that grew out of the rival imperialist ambitions of the Russian Empire and the Empire of Japan over Manchuria and Korea.

Sigmund Freud and psychoanalysis: undermined optimism about the rational nature of the human mind. He believed that unconscious forces strongly determined human behavior. His ideas made up the basic foundation psychoanalysis, which is a method used to resolve a patient's psychic conflict.

Social Darwinism and Herbert Spencer: application of organic evolution to the social order. Herbert Spencer was a huge advocate to this. society was an organism that evolved over time through struggle

Suez Canal: ship canal in northeastern Egypt linking the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea

Symbolists: against realism; comprehension of the world was impossible without objectivity; the external world was not real but only a collection of symbols, all about poetry.

Theodor Herzl and Zionism: Jewish founder of Zionist Movement (1897) movement to rebuild homeland in Palestine, a policy for establishing and developing a national homeland for Jews in Palestine

trasformismo: political system in late 19th-century Italy that promoted alliance of conservatives and liberals; parliamentary deputies of all parties supported the status quo.

Triple Alliance: alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy in the years before WWI.

Triple Entente: alliance between Great Britain, France and Russia in the years before WWI.

Tsar Nicholas II: issued the October Manifesto creating a representative assembly called the Duma.

Wassily Kandinsky: Russian painter credited with painting the first modern abstract works. He believed that focusing on works that spoke directly to the soul was real artwork.

"white man's burden": idea that many European countries had a duty to spread their religion and culture to those less civilized